

Peace News

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 1,146

June 13, 1958

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TO START AT 7 a.m. FOR MARCH ON LONDON

War Office providing old-style side shows

Peace News Reporter

WHILE the Queen is reviewing the Territorial Army in Hyde Park on June 22, columns of Nuclear Disarmament Marchers from all parts of Britain will be approaching Trafalgar Square.

Because of military displays in London (Royal Marines will be parading at St. Martin-in-the-Fields too) the timing of the march announced in Peace News last week has had to be adjusted so that the marchers arrive in Trafalgar Square at 7 p.m.

The main assembly points and the new times are announced on page five.

Many groups, however, are assembling at other points and either marching to the main assembly points or joining the main marches nearer London.

From the north

The longest march scheduled so far (approx. 12 miles) is from **Barnet** (Local Organiser Mrs. Manning, 25 Southfields Road), where a Rally will be held on **Hadley Green** from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m. with the march moving off at 10.15 a.m.

After a lunch stop from 12.30-1.30 p.m. they will join the main Northern march at **East Finchley** at 2 p.m. and later link up with a march leaving **Golders Green** (David Mahrer, 469a Finchley Road, N.W.3) at 2 p.m., another leaving **Finbury Park** (S. Kay, EN7 6570) at 2.15, all passing through **Camden Town** at 4 p.m.

From the south

Longest trek in the south will be from **Bromley South Station**, **Simpsons Road**, at 10.45 a.m. (Local Organiser, Mrs. Berry, 260 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent). After linking up with marches from **Catford** (12.15 p.m., Mr. J. Haynes, 14 Merriens Ter., S.E.13), **Woolwich**, **Beresford Square**, 11 a.m. (Bill Stevens, 23 Victoria Way, S.E.7), and **Greenwich** (12 noon, Dan Godfrey, 80 Coleraine Road, S.E.13) the Bromley marchers will merge at **Kennington Oval** with the main Southern March, leaving **Streatham Common** at 12.30 p.m. after a rally on the Common.

From the east

The main march will assemble at **Roden Street, Ilford** at 12.30 p.m. and be joined with marches from **The Green Man** (12.45 p.m., Jennifer Cant, 61 Hollybush Hill, E.11), **West Ham** (Mrs. R. Hopwood, 69 Chapel Road, E.7), **Bakers Arms** (12.45 p.m., Dave Young, 26 Frankland Road, E.4), **Hackney Town Hall** (4 p.m., R. South, 91 Glenarm Road, E.5)

From the west

Treaty Road, **Hounslow** (Mr. A. Ladyman, 87 Chatsworth Crescent) and also **Twickenham Green** will be the starting points at 12.30 p.m. for marches going to the main Western Assembly Point at **Turnham Green**. A rally will be held there at 1.15 p.m. with the march leaving at 2.15 p.m., stopping at the **Albert Memorial** for tea. The Hounslow marchers will be travelling over the first day's route, in reverse, of the 4-day Aldermaston March.

Other marches will leave from **Ealing** (Stanley Dyke, 48 Barnfield Road, S.W.5),

Schweitzer (I've been dubbed):
a Communist

KEEP PUBLIC OPINION ALIVE

"WE must not allow ourselves to be thrust down. When a mass movement arises against the governments, they let it cool down for a while, and then return to their old policy. We must never cease from warning against the danger. Keep public opinion alive all the time."

This advice was given by Dr. Albert Schweitzer to a Swedish member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Signe Hojer, during her stay at Lambarene.

"You must go on"

"You must go on continuously, and repeat your appeals constantly," the Doctor said, "not especially through large bodies organised for the purpose, but through as many individuals as possible and through organisations like the Women's International League."

"I asked his advice on the subject of people who are actively campaigning against nuclear weapons being so often dubbed Communist," Signe Hojer said.

Laughing, Dr. Schweitzer replied: "Well, I know. I've had the same experience myself when the Defence Minister of a NATO country declared that I spoke under the influence of the Communists. I am no politician. But to what a low level has politics sunk when every sane proposal sent to the Western Governments by public opinion is labelled as Communist-inspired."

"I believe that the Russians since the death of Stalin are serious in their proposals. A Summit Conference must meet as soon as possible to stop the tests immediately and organise the control so that no new atomic or hydrogen bombs are produced."

"Japanese children are suffering and are being killed by strontium in their food, in their water. And there are people who do not care. How is this possible?"

Mrs. Hojer's meeting with Dr. Schweitzer is reported at length in the current issue of *Peace and Freedom*, organ of the British section of the Women's International League.

OUT AND ABOUT WITH The campaign

FRANK ALLAUN, MP, has agreed to lead the last three days of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's Coast-to-Coast march across Yorkshire and Lancashire, starting on June 27 evening from Withernsea. Here's the full schedule: June 27: Withernsea to Hedon. June 28: Hedon to Brough via Hull. June 29: to Selby via Howden. June 30: to Pontefract. July 1: to Bradford via Leeds. July 2: to Huddersfield via Halifax. July 3: to Oldham via Marsden. July 4: to Eccles via Manchester. July 5: to Pankhurst. July 6: to Liverpool. It's a tough route, and any offers of help, shelter or participation should be sent to Francis Deutsch, 13 Park Grove, Hull.



"Dinosaurs died out—too much armour, too little brain." Dulwich Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament entered this float for Camberwell Carnival last Saturday. Posters showing a dinosaur were carried on a 400-strong march through the East Bay district of San Francisco, USA, last month. The marchers were surprised by the applause from onlookers. Similar posters have been used in demonstrations in European towns also.

and Richmond (John Reekie, 32 Salisbury Road).

Earliest risers will doubtless be those starting the West of England Motorcade. The Plymouth section leaves Mutley Plain at 7 a.m.

As Peace News went to press, Austin Underwood, of 4 Earls Road, Amesbury, Wilts. (Tel. Amesbury 3001) with his local organisers, was completing the schedules for the following 3 motorcades.

Bristol

BRISTOL, Old Market Street	8.15 a.m.
BATH, Henry Road Station	8.40 a.m.
CHIPPENHAM, Bus Stop	9.15 a.m.
MARLBOROUGH, Bus Stop	10.10 a.m.
NEWBURY, The Square	10.40 a.m.
READING, Central	11.15 a.m.
MAIDENHEAD	Net yet timed
SLOUGH	Not yet timed
HOUNSLOW, Treaty Road	12.30 a.m.

Plymouth

PLYMOUTH, Mutley Plain	7.00 a.m.
EXETER	Not yet timed
YEOVIL	Not yet timed
SHAFTESBURY, The Commons	9.00 a.m.
SALISBURY, Market Square	10.00 a.m.
Sutton Scotney Cross-roads (meeting with ANDOVER)	10.35 a.m.
BASINGSTOKE	11.15 a.m.
Camberley-Portsmouth junction	approx. 11.45 a.m.
HOUNSLOW, Treaty Road	12.30 p.m.

□ ON BACK PAGE

H-protest Americans stopped again

TWO attempts to sail the H-protest ketch, Golden Rule, from Hawaii to Eniwetok have ended with the arrest of the crews.

Albert Bigelow was arrested on Wednesday last week. William Huntingdon, who took over the command of the ketch and attempted to leave later, was also arrested.

A full story by one of the crew of the pursuit by two coastguard vessels will appear in Peace News next week.

Peace camps in East and West

YOUNG people from 16-18 years of age will be coming from all over the world to help paint and convert farm buildings for use as club rooms at the University Settlement, Prestonfield, Edinburgh, from July 26-August 16.

Others will be bound for Brierly Hill, Staffs., on July 26 to help with repairs at a Community Centre, and to Novers Park, Bristol, on August 2, to assist in completing a Community Centre.

These are three of the work camps organised in Britain this summer by the Friends Work Camps Committee (Quakers). Others, for those of 19 years and over, will be held in Manchester, Durham, Eastbourne and London (Angel).

The cost is 35s. per camper per week, but bursary help is available. Information regarding these and camps in other countries can be obtained from Alun Davies, Friends House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

Three camps in France, one in Greece, two in Italy, one in Norway, two in Poland, four in Switzerland, two in Tunisia, one in the Lebanon, one in Israel and one in the USSR are being planned this summer by SCI, the British branch of which is International Voluntary Service, 72 Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.

Roadmaking for a community of handicapped people at Danby, Yorks, Aug. 23-Sept. 20, is one of the camps which IVS is organising in this country.

What do you say?

Arousing convictions

MICHAEL TIPPETT in his speech (PN, May 9) at the AGM of the Peace Pledge Union shows that he placed his finger on the heart of the matter when he spoke of the problem of how pacifists whose convictions arise "from the deep-seated inner conviction of inner things" could put over their basic policy during a period in which people are, for other reasons, sympathetic to their basic approach.

There would seem to be only one right, one moral way, in which this can be done. That is by trying to arouse a "deep-seated inner conviction of inner things" in others, through precept and practice. Any other method must be deemed one of expediency, and, as with all expedient methods (unless they happen also to be moral), they are doomed to ultimate failure.—JOHN B. DANCER, 67 Lewis Road, Sidcup, Kent.

Press at Aldermaston

ALL this non-violent direct action protest against nuclear testing is most encouraging. We have had quite good newspaper coverage here of all these demonstrations.

Over the radio we heard someone interview Margaret Tims before the culmination of the Aldermaston March. A reporter from the Denver Post evidently

followed your folk on the march and there appeared a long description of it from his acute biased point of view.—MILDRED MOWE, 4495 Perry St., Denver 12, Colorado, USA.

Pacifist socialist party

LAURENS OTTER (PN, May 16) speaks of the Labour Party discrediting itself in office as a necessary prelude to the building of a pacifist socialist party.

Can we afford to wait until 1960 or later before we begin to organise an independent pacifist socialist party?

Will the pacifists in the Labour Party have the strength to organise independently after vainly beating their heads against the wall of social-democracy for a few more years?

Are there not 10,000 of us in the Fellowship Party, the ILP, in other groups and in none who can today come together to build the nucleus of the pacifist socialist party that will be ready to welcome mass support that will surely come as soon as the Labour Party regains office and once again begins to pursue its inherent militarist policies as it inevitably will?

Let us take a lesson from our friends in Holland who have already formed their Pacifist Socialist Party and have already had their first electoral successes.

Who will join us—now?—E. WALKER CORBY, 57 Melbourne Court, Anerley Road, London, S.E.20.

Film purchase

THE West Midland Area Committee of the Peace Pledge Union has purchased a copy of the film, Shadow of Hiroshima, which it is loaning to any organization at a nominal charge of five shillings.

So far the film has been shown to the senior members of a boys' Grammar School, to a youth club, at a public meeting arranged by a local Communist Party, to the members of an Adult School, and to a joint meeting of Birmingham University Students Clubs.

Where we are able to send a speaker it is possible to get a hearing for the pacifist view. We think that this is a much more effective way of reaching people than public

Two Peace News Supplements:

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Silent march

REVIEWING Aldermaston, one is reminded of the protest by the unemployed of Bristol after World War I. A great crowd of them assembled on Sunday, fell into column, and marched in silence to Bristol Cathedral, where they took their places along every aisle of the great church.

When the service ended they went quietly outside, formed into column, and marched off in silence. This strange, dumb protest stirred the Christian conscience of Bristol, and steps were taken to alleviate the lot of the unemployed.

Would a limited protest of this sort, strictly controlled, dignified, orderly and silent, serve the purpose of those opposed to the bomb?—TOM SULLIVAN, 31 Knockbrea Park, Belfast, N. Ireland.

meetings. If only we could afford to buy a projector of our own there would be no limit to the meetings we could visit.—SIDNEY WHITE, 16 Victoria Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17.

"Compass"

I WAS AMAZED to see the headline, "Strike Against Mass Murder," on the back page of PN May 16.

We have to spend time explaining that PN has no connection with Communism, and here we have a headline and article that one would expect only in an extremist political paper.

We find this a great disappointment considering the high standard we have come to expect.—MICHAEL H. STONE, Twyford, Berks.

Mass strike

AT our last Group meeting I was instructed unanimously to write to you about Peace News. We all feel that the

Readers are invited to send in their letters to the Editor. Contributions will stand a greater chance of publication if they are kept to a maximum length of 250 words. Letters should be sent to the Editor, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

paper is doing an excellent job and that supporting CND is the most realistic step for pacifists in the present situation.

We are all solidly behind PN in its giving publicity to Nuclear Disarmament, as we feel it would be disastrous if pacifists stayed out of this dynamic movement. We cannot afford the loss of potential membership caused by not meeting the people stirred by nuclear weapons.

In particular, we were all pleased with your back page of May 16 concerning a mass strike. This is one of the realistic steps that will have to be taken if we are to prevent nuclear wars, together with other civil disobedience and non-cooperation.—PHOEBE BERROW, Secretary, Alton P.P.U. Group, Hillcrest, Windmill Hill, Alton, Hants.

Women's International League
MIDST all the wrangling of the rights and wrongs of tests and nuclear deterrents, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom carries on quietly in its work for peace.—E. McPHUN, 47 Greenknowe Road, Glasgow, Scotland.

'PN' insignia
WE like the new "PN" insignia as displayed on the back page. Could it be adopted permanently for the front, we wonder?—GRAHAM CAREY, c/o 52 Penrhos Rd., Bangor, Caerns.

Lutherans and pacifism

CHARLES S. THOMPSON'S letter (PN, March 21) concerning Roman Catholics and pacifism prompts me to observe a similar changing outlook in portions of world Lutheranism. Two factors have led Lutherans to re-examine their social ethics, and particularly their attitude to war.

The most important factor has been a "Luther renaissance" in which the existential Christian ethics of the Reformer are being genuinely understood for perhaps the first time since his death among the leaders of Lutheran theology.

The second factor has been the two world wars and their influence upon Lutheran thought. It has taken the terrifying experiences of the Nazi régime to convince many European Lutherans that the State can be quite demonic—truly a tool in the hands of Satan. And their experience of this sort of State has necessitated a reconsideration of the old doctrine concerning civil obedience. A new attitude to the problem has, as Bishop Eivind Berggrav states (in *Staten og Mennesket*), been forged under persecution and at "the white-hot point of the Christian gospel."

Lutheran theologians and leaders such as Bonhoeffer and Niemöller are instrumental

in remolding our attitude. So are the findings of the motif-research of the Lundensians (Nygren, Aulen, et al.).

I am presently writing a Master's thesis on the Lutheran basis for pacifism at Oberlin College. Suggestions from your readers will be welcomed.

The Lutheran Peace Fellowship seeks to bear the pacifist witness in English-speaking Lutheranism, and invites the support of your readers.—(The Rev.) ALBERT E. MYERS, Secretary, The Lutheran Peace Fellowship, P.O. Box 147, Jeromesville, Ohio, USA.

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AFRICANS AT HER DOOR: TOLD TO QUIT

From Basil Delaine

Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia

MRS. GRACE COLEMAN (60), who last month produced for the first time in Southern Africa a first-rate performance of "Hamlet" with an all-African cast, has been evicted from her flat in Bulawayo—because, she says, she allowed Africans to visit her.

Mrs. Coleman has lived in Southern Rhodesia for more than 30 years. She is the founder and principal of the only secondary evening school for Africans in the Federation.

She has raised many an official eyebrow with her bold approach to better race relations—and has shocked many a white settler with her outspoken comments on their bigotry.

House of her own

Mrs. Coleman told me: "I was told to get out of my flat by the agents who said that other tenants had complained they could not use the stairs because of 'hordes of Africans' outside my front door."

"This is nonsense, of course. Africans never have to wait long outside my door because I always ask them in, as I would any friend of any race."

"Let's face it. I was told to get out because I allowed my African and Indian friends to visit me."

Commented one of Mrs. Coleman's students: "We will try to raise a fund sufficient to buy her a house of her own."

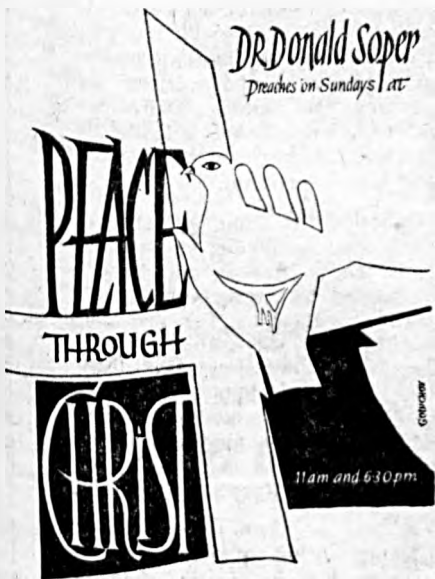
At a glance

Lake District plants are on average ten times more radio-active than they were ten years ago, reports Dr. Eville Gorcham, scientist of the Freshwater Biological Association. He says this is largely due to fall-out from nuclear explosions, and may cause the high concentration of Strontium-90 in the bones of upland sheep.

The Howard League for Penal Reform is to appeal for public support for a fund in memory of Margery Fry to study crime prevention and the treatment of offenders.

Protests against the arrest of the Golden Rule's crew were recently made by the Irish Pacifist Movement. "Imagine public reaction if they had been arrested on the high seas by the Russians!" they told the US Ambassador in Dublin.

The prominent US literary review The Saturday Review has published Dr. Schweitzer's April broadcasts "Peace or Atomic War?" which appeared in full in Peace News, May 20.



Kingsway Hall W.C.2

A peace poster designed by the Russian artist Goluchoy, in use at Kingsway Hall, London.

SWEDEN: IMPACT ON OPINION AS

Pacifists incite rebellion

"UNIVERSAL military service is universal death service. Refuse to bear arms!" Striking slogans such as this, broadcast over a loudspeaker car, brought active pacifists in Sweden before the Karlstad district court of law in April, where they were charged—with inciting rebellion!

Heavy fines were ordered from Aina Larsson, Lars Berg and Inge Oskarsson for thus advertising their meetings for the World Citizens' Movement.

Inge Oskarsson was also expecting to be sent to jail for two months for taking part in the famous World Citizens' demonstration in September, 1956, at the changing of the guard at Stockholm Palace. (PN, May 3, 1957).

On that occasion a group of Citizens presented the Captain of the King's Guard with a spade as a symbol of the constructive alternative to militarism. It was inscribed: "Instead of arms! Gift from the World Citizens." They were all fined but refused to pay.



Inge Oskarsson

HIROSHIMA

The pacifist World Citizens established the general practice of walking with spades behind regular Sunday military parades in Stockholm.

Aina Larsson now tells Peace News that in Sweden "public opinion on pacifism is more positive than ever. We're going ahead with our activities."

Reflecting the improved climate of opinion, the Swedish Radio Corporation recently invited the celebrated Swedish writer and journalist, Mrs. Barbro Alving, to take part in a broadcast discussion on pacifism.

Mrs. Alving refused compulsory Civil Defence duties early in 1955 when she was heavily fined and then jailed. (PN, April 7, 1955).

Her imprisonment made the question of conscientious objection and pacifism a subject for discussion in every Swedish newspaper.

The outstanding writer's absolute pacifism dates from a visit to Hiroshima where

Leading pacifists for Denmark

PACIFISTS and war resisters from many countries will be bound for Denmark in July to take part in a Summer School organised by the War Resisters' International and its Scandinavian Sections.

Official languages of the conference, the theme of which is "The Causes of War and the Ways to Peace," will be Scandinavian, English, French and German.

Harold Bing, Chairman of the War Resisters' International, Professor Gutorm, Gjessing, Chairman of the Norwegian Section of the WRI, and Svend Haugead, Chairman of the Danish Section of the WRI, are among the leading pacifists who will participate.

Heinz Kraschutski will be coming from Germany, Uli Herz from Sweden, and Pierre Martin from France. Other well-known pacifists attending will be Arlo Talum, Secretary of the WRI, Niels Mathiesen, Secretary of the Norwegian Section of the WRI, and Stuart Morris, Secretary of the Peace Pledge Union in Britain.

The School will be held from July 21-27 at Store Restrup Husmandsskole, Sønderholm, Denmark, at a cost of 50 Danish Kroner per person (£2) plus 10 D.Kr. for an all-day excursion if desired.

Provision has been made for those lacking funds.

Further details can be obtained from the War Resisters' International, 88 Park Ave., Enfield, Middx.

she met atom-bomb victims. She told the court that jailed her that she could take no part in any military machine "even if many people may regard my attitude as illogical, absurd and even naive." But she had to refuse, she explained, "since I have seen a glimpse of the absurd reality."

ALTERNATIVE

The recent radio broadcast received many Press reports, and a large number of appreciative letters from listeners indicated its impact on the Swedish public.

Two other participants put the case for Christian and humanistic pacifism. All three give vigorous support to immediate unilateral disarmament by Sweden. They wanted to see the whole of the Defence budget devoted to work in the under-developed countries.

Constructive proposals to replace militarism were also made by P. A. Fogelstrom and R. Morell in their recent book, "In Place of the Atomic Bomb."

This book has also received much attention from the newspapers, radio and TV.

Next steps in Fall-out protest

DR. MARTIN NIEMOELLER, President of the Evangelical Congregation of Germany, and Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, Quaker scientist author of "Is Peace Possible" and sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union, are reported as signatories to the lawsuit against nuclear weapons tests.

The suit against the US and USSR Governments was filed on April 4 by 18 distinguished men and women of six nations, including Bertrand Russell, Canon L. John Collins, Chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the Rev. Michael Scott, and the American scientist Linus Pauling, in an attempt to force a judicial decision for the abandonment of the tests.

Other new signatories to the Fall-out Suit are Canadian Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Director-General of the World Health Organisation, and in Japan, three men of the fishing industry.

The next legal proceedings were due to begin at the end of May. Mr. Francis Heisler, an attorney acting on behalf of The Fall-out Suit Committee, the sponsoring body, has been interviewing scientists to secure information and documents regarding the harm caused by fall-out.

Leaflets describing the project, envelopes addressed to the treasurer, Press releases and copies of the suit are available free from the Committee (250 Ashbury St., San Francisco, Calif.), who urge the setting up of discussion groups and the distribution of literature to friends and news sources.

German armament: teachers protest

EIGHT hundred and thirty-five British university teachers and research workers recently protested to Prime Minister Macmillan against "the first step towards nuclear armament of Western Germany."

Their statement, which was signed by 172 professors, readers and people of equivalent status, read:

"Unless present NATO policy is revised, the armed forces of Western Germany will soon be trained in the use of tactical atomic weapons. This is the first step towards nuclear armament of Western Germany."

The statement, which was also sent to the Leader of the Opposition, was sponsored by the newly formed University Group on Defence Policy.

IN A HURRY

"PLEASE change my subscription from Surface to Air Mail." This request has come in from two readers in a hurry to see their Peace News.

One writes from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, and the other from Auckland, New Zealand, both encouraged in their own peace activities by the international news, views and ideas in Peace News.

Another letter, written on prison note-paper in a cell in France, comes from a young man refusing to be conscripted into the French army, who also wants to see Peace News. He asks us to send it to his wife, Jacqueline, at their home in Vitry, who will pass it on to him.

A reader in Sussex has donated a subscription for our French friend, who has been sent a letter of support and encouragement for his stand against militarism and conscription.

Every regular reader of Peace News is a key person somewhere in the world-wide movement to end war and establish the brotherhood of man. And slowly but surely more and more people are becoming Peace News readers.

While this work of winning new readers is going on—carried forward by a fine band of people who sell the paper at meetings, on street corners, and by knocking on doors—we ask for support for the Peace News Fund, this independent newspaper's only source of income until we start selling Christmas Cards in the autumn.

We need £1,473 for the Fund just as quickly as we can raise it: What's Peace News worth to you?

THE EDITOR.

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Who used whom?

AS the present events unfold in France in the development for better or worse of a different type of régime, there will doubtless also go forward a discussion as to the real significance of the events of last month. The case for the army command, now solidly ensconced through the advent of General de Gaulle, is that it set itself beside the "ultras" and other rebellious European elements in Algeria as a means of minimising disorder and preventing bloodshed and canalising the revolt on safe lines.

Last week-end a competent observer expressed a different view. This was M. François Mitterand, president of one of the smaller radical political groups and Minister of Justice in the earlier phase of the Mollet Government, who has incidentally held exceptionally liberal views in regard to a possible Algerian settlement. He states that the Algerian Coup was prepared over a considerable period by the army. So far from the settlers having forced the hands of the army command, the army had used the settlers.

In his view the Algerian revolt was able to succeed only because the army wished it to succeed. An army coup d'état had been validated and given legal form through General de Gaulle.

The possibility of the resumption by France of democratic institutions appears, if this is true, to be in considerable doubt. On the one hand there is the intention of the extreme Right and the neo-Fascists to keep the "committees of public safety" in being and even to develop them, a course which, if it should be successful would be likely to lead to single-party totalitarianism on the Spanish model. Then, if M. Mitterand is right, there would appear to be the possible development of a militarist authoritarianism.

On the other hand we are interested to observe that, in contemplating an inevitable reaction towards a popular front, M. Mitterand expressed views that we have hopefully conjectured might explain the enormous vote given to the Communist Party candidates. The working class, he said, is perfectly well aware that the Communist Party is seeking to make use of it; but it is not more ready to fight for the Communist Party than for the other parties. There was reason to fear, however, that the working class would become possessed by anguish and anger because behind General de Gaulle there are today united all the traditional enemies of liberty.

Territorial waters

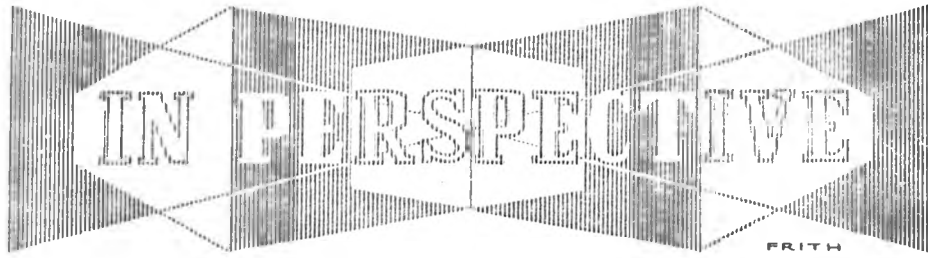
CLAIMS regarding the Icelandic fisheries have raised once again the establishment of equitable standards to govern the limits of territorial waters. This is an admirable matter for settlement under the aegis of the United Nations, through some organ accepted for the laying down of standards suitable for general application.

The matter is not one that lends itself to adjudication through the International Court of Justice, despite the fact that the Court has pronounced upon the matter on an earlier occasion, because there is no body of law upon which a judicial decision can be reached.

In the past the limit of territorial waters was held to be a marine league, and this distance was founded on the decidedly "realpolitik" consideration that this was the range of a gun fired from the coast. A distance decided by this kind of calculation has today of course become completely meaningless.

The occasion when this matter was before the International Court was in 1952 when, in response to a claim made by Norway, it was decided that there should be a four-mile limit and that this should be measured from headland to headland instead of following the coastline. Iceland had already been urging a 12-mile limit, but it took advantage of this decision to make a similar claim that was accorded.

The dispute then took on another form, for British trawler owners refused the use of their landing gear for the delivery of



the Icelandic catches in Britain, and in a subsequent stage of the dispute the British trawler owners refused to go to sea if English distributors handled fish from the Icelandic trawlers. It was not until two years ago that they accepted the four-mile limit.

Iceland and NATO

THE British Government has now assured British trawlers of protection inside the 12-mile limit and the Icelandic claim is clearly one that it could not enforce against Britain by arms. In fact, it has no arms. This does not settle the question, however, because, like so many other matters today

it becomes entangled with the power struggle between the two blocs. The US has a base at Keflavik, near Reykjavik. If the dispute should become exacerbated, the retention of this base is likely to come into question.

On the other hand, it is likely that Russia will be ready to take a great part of the Icelandic catch, and although the British trawler owners should find some reassurance in this, it does not suit the book of those who are concerned to keep Iceland firmly linked with NATO, for a linking up of Iceland with the Russian economy

may not be without political consequences.

Looked at outside the framework of the power struggle, it is not difficult to see a very full justification of Iceland's claim. The question of fishing rights is very important to British economy, we are told, but it has nothing like the importance for Britain that it has for Iceland. Iceland exports fish and fish products and sheepskins. It has to import practically all the necessities of life. In providing the resources necessary to pay for these necessities, therefore, the products of their fishing industry are of overwhelming importance, and this is a factor that ought to be dominant in any decision on the matter.

Satellites in orbit

THREE weeks ago the Eastern European Powers had their own "Summit" conference. This was a meeting of the Heads of State, the Foreign Ministers and the "Defence" Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

This meeting was preceded a few days earlier by a conference of representatives of each of the single political parties permitted to exist in Russia or the Russian satellite countries. These came together as members of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance, a piece of machinery set up by the Russian Government as a response to the Marshal Aid plan.

One of the outcomes of these two meetings is doubtless the withdrawal of Russian credits from Yugoslavia. (It is called a suspension for five years.) The strained relationships between Russia and Yugoslavia are not productive of the same verbal virulence as in Stalin's time. There was, in fact, an exchange of compliments between Khrushchov and Tito on the latter's sixty-sixth birthday. Nevertheless, there is the same ruthless intention to set Yugoslavia apart as an Ishmael among the Communist States.

It is Yugoslavia that is being struck at, but it is doubtless Poland that is intended to draw the moral. The Gomulka Government is engaged in a painfully dangerous balancing operation. It was constrained to set itself a little apart from those more securely on the Russian leash during the recent Yugoslav Communist Party Conference. These matters were doubtless brought under review during the recent proceedings in Moscow.

These disputes go forward within the framework of what purports to be theoretical discussion. There was the thesis presented to the Russian satellite States last autumn to which Yugoslavia refused to subscribe. Then there came the thesis, or "draft programme", dealt with by the Yugoslav political party.

These turgid pronouncements were followed by an equally turgid examination of the Yugoslav thesis in "Communist," the Russian C.P. theoretical journal, and a harsher attack in Pravda drawing attention to the fact that the journals of the "fraternal Communist and workers' parties"—including the British Daily Worker—all take the view that the Yugoslav draft programme "contradicted the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism."

Doubtless the other journals cited can be relied upon to take a similar line to that of the Daily Worker, and if so they can be trusted to say about Yugoslavia—or Poland or Hungary for that matter—just what Moscow wants them to say. They always have done so; and there is less chance of their taking a more independent line since they lost so many members who had retained some intellectual integrity and independence after the forcible imposition of the Kadar régime on the Hungarian people.

Behind all this theoretical display there is the mere brute struggle to enforce centralised power. The hollowness of the theoretical facade has been strikingly demonstrated by Mr. Khrushchov. The justification of his desire to develop economic relations with the US came a few days after he had characterised a similar desire on the part of Yugoslavia as a capitulation to capitalist imperialism.

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QUESTIONS AT CAMBRIDGE

A REFERENDUM TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE University on the H-bomb took the questions one stage further than is usual in this kind of questionnaire.

Generally the questions stop short with manufacture of the H-bomb, just as do the Bishops who approve of Government policy. What is to be manufactured is a deterrent and therefore, for casuists with slippery consciences, the question of the use of the bomb need not arise.

In the Cambridge University questionnaire, however, the question was asked: "Do you agree or disagree with the view that Britain should in no circumstances use the bomb?" One thousand, nine hundred and forty-six young Cambridge men and women, or 62 per cent of the participants, declared that they could think of circumstances in which they would want Britain to use the bomb.

We approve of the more penetrating way than usual in which the questions for this referendum were framed. A further question, however, would clarify the issues; those who can think of circumstances in which they would want Britain to use the H-bomb should be asked whether, given these circumstances, they themselves would be prepared to discharge it.

For it will be some individual human being, not some abstraction called Britain, that will do this thing if and when it is done. Here, surely, is a matter where no man has a moral right to declare that this thing shall be done if it be too monstrous for him to do it himself.

When we are urged, however, to think about the H-bomb at a point where the deterrent has ceased to be a deterrent, we are really faced with the question which sets the problem of nuclear war in a different category from any of the problems presented by war in the past. The Cambridge questionnaire does not enquire what would be a sufficient reason for the use of the H-bomb. It is possible that some of these 1,946 young men and women agree with Mr. Sandys, Mr. Macmillan and the NATO Command that there are circumstances in which Britain should use the H-bomb before the prospective enemy—for instance, in the event of a full-scale mobilisation by Russia. The questionnaire does not clarify this point, and we propose to make the assumption that most of these 1,946 had in mind that the use of the H-bomb by Britain would be called for should it have been used against the British people.

★ ★
THE THREAT WITH WHICH MANKIND is faced today is so desperate that it can only be met if we are prepared to accept fully, while we are still capable of sane thought, the agonising character of the challenge it presents to humanity.

Let us assume that some Power has used the H-bomb against the capital city of another Power: for some reason it holds to be sufficient, the US Government has used it against Moscow. Within a radius of four miles from the fall of the bomb every living thing will have been destroyed. Within a 12-mile radius there might be some people left alive to die painfully later through radiation. Beyond this area there would be scores of thousands of additional dead and suffering men, women and children.

Should such a terrible thing occur, surely the best thing that could happen for humanity would be for the Russian Government to refrain from responding in kind; to stand aghast with the rest of the world at the monstrous character of the thing that had been done. In such a situation there would be likely to follow a shattering examination of conscience on the part of the peoples of the world, a painful realisation of the need for repentance and a universal co-operation in deep contrition to alleviate as far as possible the heritage of suffering that would be left behind, and to help in reconstruction.

★ ★
IN SUCH A CASE, a terrible world tragedy would become a turning-point that could lead to the promise of a world in which the repetition of such a crime against the human race would really at last have become inconceivable.

These considerations would apply equally if the first bomb were dropped on New York or London instead of Moscow.

While it is possible to perceive this, however, while we can think about the matter calmly in hypothetical terms, we know that it could not actually happen. The people who had suffered from this thing, the greatest slaughter visited by man on man since the world began, would no longer be capable of rational decision. They would be crazed by anger, fear and the desire for revenge. The first bomb would set in motion the chain of actions and counter-actions in nuclear warfare that could possibly result in the destruction of all humanity.

Some great Power, therefore, must renounce atomic weapons while there is still the possibility of reaching decisions in conditions of sanity.

FENNER BROCKWAY MP reports from Paris

THE English newspapers had been enthusiastic about General de Gaulle's visit to Algeria and his speeches there. Even the Manchester Guardian had spoken of the boldness and nobility of his utterances.

In the plane I asked myself if a new day had really dawned for North Africa, a sunlit day of freedom and equality and French-Muslim co-operation. As soon as I met friends in Paris I found a very different prospect.

I have talked with the French Socialist Left, with Socialists who have been expelled from the Party and who have formed the New Left, with Algerians, both moderate and radical. I've spoken with André Phillip, Socialist ex-Minister, with Claude Bourdet, Editor of *L'Observateur*, with Jean Rous, the colonial peoples' champion in the Press, with Deschazelles, the lawyer who defends the rights of Africans in the Courts, and with Algerian leaders whose names I still think it unwise to give. I have found them all profoundly sceptical and depressed.

Part of this depression has come, so far as our French friends are concerned, from the shock of finding themselves within a dictatorship in France. Its suddenness, the inability to rally democratic resistance in time, has stunned them. But, when the first emotion has been uttered, we have



Fenner Brockway

ALGERIA'S FAKED ELECTIONS

WORSE THAN UNDER HITLER OR STALIN

talked rationally at the café tables, and I have been impressed by their reasoning.

They start with the realities of the situation in Algeria and the psychology which reflects it. The French and the Algerians live and exist in two different worlds. Algiers, Oran, Constantine, the coastal towns, are at first sight French cities, fine buildings, broad boulevards, fashionable shops, with all the features of comfort and civilisation and culture. Hidden in the background are the appalling slums where the Arabs exist in crowded, primitive poverty. Only an Arab élite has penetrated French society.

Inland, stretching for miles to the Sahara, are the Arab villages: again primitive poverty. It is the pattern of all colonial territories, with European settler communities. How can they become one in feeling and spirit and in practical co-operation?

The gulf

In Algeria the gulf is deepened by the difference of religion. The French, Catholic; the Arabs, Muslim. They do not meet in ritual and tradition and custom.

This social, economic and cultural estrangement can be overcome by a greater common sentiment and purpose. It can be overcome by the growth of a sense of nationhood in the indigenous population, by the nationalism which appeals to the dignity and self-reliance of the dependent race, as neighbouring Tunisia and Morocco, and also India and Nigeria, have shown.

The struggle for independence will unite a race, the roadsweeper and the peasant with the educated professional minority who provide the leadership. As a rule, only after self-government is gained do the social forces separate, clothing themselves in political programmes, the clash for social and economic freedom emerging within the race.

Racial unity for nationhood is possible despite social differences. But who believes it has happened fundamentally and enduringly between the privileged French and the subject Arabs in Algeria?

There has been, said my friends in Paris, a wave of superficial emotion among the French but there has been no sincere collective conversion to identity of interest with the Arab population. That would be the kind of miracle which does not happen.

French hold

The second point that arose in our conversation was the Sahara. We have heard in London of oil in the Sahara, and of untapped minerals. We have heard of the Sahara as a testing area for France's nuclear development. But before this visit I did not understand how large the Sahara looms in French and Arab minds. The financial columns of the French newspapers are excited by the commercial prospects. Preparations for nuclear tests have already begun. More surprising to me was a well-illustrated twelve-page paper, produced by the National Algerian Movement, entitled *The Sahara*, protesting against the plans for French exploitation and bomb testing.

Do you seriously believe, asked my Socialist friends, that the French are going to give up their hold on Algerian Sahara?

Criticism of de Gaulle's actual proposals followed. There was consternation that Algeria should participate in the referendum which will decide the future constitution of France, how far it should be democratic, how far dictatorial. This was opposed in principle because it represented the integration of Algeria with France rather than the independence which the Arab people (eight to one in a majority) are demanding. But it was also opposed because of a deep cynicism, based on experience, of the way in which votes are manipulated in Algeria.

"You English can have no idea," I was told. "Unimpeachable evidence, the size of a mountain, shows that the elections are faked as a matter of course, worse than they were under Hitler, worse than they were under Stalin. No one believes in them."

This prospect is worsened by the fact that any referendum within three months must be conducted by the French Army. Algeria is under military occupation and administration, except for the wide areas in "rebel" hands—and no one expects the National Liberation Front to co-operate!

Torture

In those villages where the French army rules the voting will take place under the eyes of the soldiers. In the towns the Public Safety Committees, directed by General Massu, Soustelle, Delbecq, all near-Fascists, will join with the Army in dominating the scene. How can there be a free election under such circumstances?

The distrust of the army was deepened by the incontestable evidence of the systematic tortures which the paratroopers have used to extort information from the Arab population about "rebel" supporters and plans. I say systematically because it was done street by street and house by house in the Arab quarter of Algiers. The conscience of even General Massu was troubled and he sought guidance from the Church; he concluded that the ends justified the means.

Temporarily this may end, some Arab prisoners may be released. But who believes, asked my down-to-earth Paris friends, that the attitude of mind which deliberately organised torture as a policy can be eradicated in a day?

The false and terrorised referendum in Algeria will destroy the hope of freedom not only in Algeria but in France itself. Millions of Algerian votes will be dishonestly added to the votes in France for de Gaulle's new Constitution.

In the subsequent elections between 120 and 150 Algerian "representatives" will flock to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris

to vote for the surrender of democratic rights.

What next? My Paris friends expect de Gaulle to offer concessions to Tunisia and Morocco in order to isolate Algeria, but North African unity is too strong for that to work for long when the conflict within Algeria persists. There is no doubt that the conflict will persist. I find in Paris that the leaders of the more moderate Algerian National Movement are as hostile to de Gaulle's plan as are the Executive of the Algerian National Front, which has already denounced it.

Indeed, the challenge may lead to a reunification of the two Arab movements, which have been so tragically divided.

There is the hope, also, that de Gaulle's challenge to democracy may bring a new unity in France. There is little doubt that the majority of the French Socialist Party is behind the Deputies who voted against de Gaulle. If the Party can be cleansed of its reactionaries, there would be opportunity for the expelled Socialists and the New Left to join forces with it. They could give leadership to a France which is dismembered now but which is traditionally and instinctively democratic.

On the darkest day of this dark week a great Frenchman died, a great democrat, socialist, internationalist, libertarian. Marceau Pivert lived for liberty; he resisted enslavement equally under Fascism, Imperialism, Capitalism and Communism. At his funeral I voiced the reverence felt for him not only in Britain but in Asia and Africa and wherever there are those who shared his ideals.

The road to their realisation is still long and uncertain, but many of us rededicated ourselves to the endeavour as we said farewell to Marceau.

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TODAY'S GENERATION IS

IN SEARCH OF
SOMETHING
TO BELIEVE IN

By Don Murray

TODAY'S "Beat Generation*" of young people is basically a believing generation, looking for something it can have faith in.

To most members of the preceding generation, the suggestion seems preposterous, or even blasphemous. "How can you call a generation of jive addicts and juvenile delinquents a believing generation?" they ask.

Actually, the Beat Generation is beat because it has no one to look up to. Men in the highest positions of authority generally avoid taking a principled stand on anything. When they do, they quickly abandon it if it happens to be wafted into disfavour by the fickle winds of "popular thought."

Honesty: a yoke

It is not only politicians who are at fault; almost the entire "adult" generation is able to switch from "Thou Shalt Not Kill" to "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" and back again, as though honesty in such matters were a troublesome yoke. Perhaps the most consistent offender in this whole slippery labyrinth of expediency is the Press, doubly dangerous because it has such an awesome influence on the entire world.

In school, from the time we make our first attempts to arrange and express our thoughts, we are taught to treat the printed word as a gospel. Every argument of fact ends with the phrase "Look it up."

My intention is not to campaign for "progressive education" or to attack "book learning." If education is to prepare us for a useful and constructive life, it must inculcate in us a reverence for facts that will extend beyond the conventional texts. As it is, we are taught in school to trust implicitly in the printed word; later, we discover first to our surprise, and then to our horror, that the people who use the medium just don't give a hoot whether what they print is true or not.

Morass of prejudices

AT first, I thought that this total disregard for truth was peculiar to the entertainment world. It is difficult enough to make a stand for what you really believe in without having your true convictions buried in a mass of pure nonsense. Interviewers have at times been shocked, simply because I told the truth; many a studio public relations man has had a nervous stomach because I insisted on being honest. In Hollywood, the truth is met with a very suspicious eye; often, stories are automatically rejected just because they happen to be true.

Let me give an example. My wife, actress Hope Lange, and I have known each other for almost seven years. We became engaged in New York after a play, we were both in failed on Broadway. Shortly afterwards, I took a screen test for the part of the cowboy in *Bus Stop*. At the same time, Hope did her first dramatic show on television.

Studio officials selected me for the part on the basis of the screen test and signed Hope to a contract after seeing her on the television show—first film: *Bus Stop*. The officials had no idea we knew each other; even after the picture was in production, most of them were very surprised to learn that we were engaged.

But the true story did not faze the publicity people a bit. They went right ahead with the *Boy Meets Girl* on Set Story, which has been told a thousand times, each time more dully than before. The true, and more interesting, story would not have

come out at all if we had not insisted on telling it in our interviews.

I am assured by my politically wise friends, however, that the entertainment world has no monopoly on false reporting, and that in political life the truth is an even poorer vagabond gone begging. I am really appalled by this; if facts and the truth are habitually obscured in print, how are we ever going to emerge from the morass of prejudices we have acquired in our lives, inherited from our parents or picked up unconsciously from our associates?

This disregard for truth is not confined to the worlds of politics and entertainment; it reaches into the life of anyone who happens to come into the purview of a reporter looking for a story.

Not left to die

IN such a world, where is the Beat Generation going to go to get "un-beat"? Where is the good example to which it can look? Our outlook is being distorted by the avarice, bull-headedness and cowardice of the self-righteous generation who interpret the world to us.

You pick up a famous magazine and read an account of the clever way in which one professional baseball team manages to cheat another and still stay within the letter of the law. Well-known men take stories that should be told in private and with shame, in an effort to seek forgiveness and a better life and sell them to mass-circulation magazines to be spread all over America and the rest of the world.

Radiation: how it affects you II
DAMAGE TO THOSE UNBORN

By Herbert Jehle

WHY does one talk about genetic damage?

Because almost all changes in our germ cells, i.e., in the genes, have a bad effect. How many babies are born with serious genetic defects?

That depends on what one calls serious. It may be, perhaps, two per cent of all births. That would be over 40,000,000 each generation. In addition to these there are perhaps another two per cent non-genetic seriously damaged children among the new born each generation—mongolism probably belongs to them.

How can we estimate genetic effects of radiation?

Almost all our knowledge stems from research on the fruitfly and on mice; humans are very close relatives of mice. It is very difficult to separate genetic and environmental effects, in particular the environment of the egg. That environment's chemical disturbances cause mutations in addition to the mutations caused by the 4 roentgen from natural sources plus 4 roentgen from medical X rays plus fall-out radiation during the 30 year span.

There is one comparatively simple measure of genetic damage from radiation,



Don Murray with Patricia Smith in the United Artists' film "The Bachelor Party."

Right now, four of us from the Beat Generation are engaged in an experimental project: we are trying to demonstrate that refugees, uprooted by the Second World War and the ensuing spread of Communism, and unable under the existing laws to immigrate into free Western countries, do not have to be left to die in barbed-wire camps but can be settled in free communities in the countries where they are confined.

We have bought a tract of land on the under-developed, under-populated island of Sardinia, and are working with former inmates of these camps, helping them cultivate the land, build houses and operate small industries.

Tremendous problems confront us, the major one on this side of the ocean being that of raising sufficient funds. Our lack of experience in fund-raising, and the fact that we are reluctant to put the project in the hands of a professional fund-raiser, who would be entitled to a large percentage of the donations, makes our task especially difficult.

Not easy to adapt

THE three young Americans working in Sardinia on the project itself are having an even tougher time. After from ten to 16 years of enforced idleness

and lack of responsibility, most of the refugees do not find it easy to adapt themselves to a project that requires a long period of work and responsibility before any individual material benefits can be obtained. The project demands faith, and the faith of these people has been all but completely destroyed by years of prison-like existence behind barbed wires.

Faith in action

Despite this obstacle, and despite the fact that the tremendous work and sacrifice of our three Americans have been met with suspicion and resentment, rather than gratitude, the progress that has been made is amazing. After only three months of full operation, we are already starting houses and have marketed our first crop, which is already justifying our belief in the superiority of advanced American farming methods, in that it is the richest crop of artichokes in the area. We have had gratifying offers of help, often unsolicited, both in this country and in Europe. Whenever our efforts have been met with cynicism or self-interest, it has not been on the part of the Beat Generation, but rather on the part of the "Self-Righteous Generation."

There must be a reason for all the duplicity of the Self-Righteous Generation, all its lying and fear of taking principled stands. No doubt increased awareness of the horror of war has made support of militarism more and more difficult, with the result that people have been driven to more and more rationalizations and deceit. This in turn has contributed to a rise in juvenile delinquency and a growing lack of regard for the inviolability of the human personality. Yet this must not blind us to the other side of the picture: never before in our history have there been so many striking examples of faith and goodness in action as we now see in the volunteer service programmes involving young people of this country.

The Beat Generation is a believing generation looking for something to believe in. Since its members lack a strong example of courage, truth and consistency, they will have to find their own way. Some of them will fall into wasted and destructive lives; others will discover ways to lead lives of faith and service such as the world has rarely seen. Meanwhile, the Self-Righteous Generation will be standing aloof, stiff-backed, glancing out of frightened eyes, and stifling its own impulses to love and truthfulness.

*The "beat generation" is a term which a number of America's younger writers have described their contemporaries. Not the "lost generation", the "disillusioned generation"—but the "beat generation".

"BEAT", in American slang, means "exhausted", "done in", "spent" or "had it". It may imply that overwhelming pressures have worn one out.

(To be continued.)

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DIARY

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1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m.
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Friday, June 13

BROMLEY: 8 p.m.; Central Library. Dr. Astbury, Benn Levy. CND.

HEREFORD: 7.30 p.m.; Public Mtg., Baptist Hall (near Baptist Hall Commercial Rd.). Speakers: Grenville Jones (Lib), John Wardle (Lab), Felix Watkins (Con). Chair: E. J. Thurston, OBE. Hereford CND.

LONDON, S.E.6: 8 p.m.; Town Hall, Catford. Mtg. to support June 22 March. CND.

LONDON, E.17: 8 p.m.; Friends Hall, Greenleaf Rd., Walthamstow. Walthamstow Peace Council AGM and public meeting. Speaker: Rev. R. Waters, "The Road to Peace".

LEICESTER: One-day work camp; decorating for Family Service Unit. Sec.: J. Lynes, 101 Lonsdale Rd., Thurston, Leicester. IVS.

Sunday, June 15

EAST SHEEN: 8 p.m.; Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd. "What is this Peace?" Speaker: Harry Moore. Richmond PPU.

LEEDS: 2.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho. (behind BBC). Study of Gandhi. All young pacifists welcome. PYAG.

LIVERPOOL: 8 p.m.; Central Hall, Renshaw St. Protest Mtg.: "H-bomb and Nuclear Weapons." Ian Mikardo, MP, Rev. Michael Scott. Admission 6d. CND.

Sunday, June 15—Saturday, June 21

LONDON, W.C.2: 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; Kingsway Hall. Exhibition on the H-bomb. Adm. free. Hampstead CND.

Monday, June 16

LONDON, W.C.1: 6 p.m.; Nancy Rouse, 47 Willet Ct., Woburn Pl. PPU Central London Group Meeting. Speaker: Leslie Hale, MP. "Economic and Political Consequences of Disarmament." Refreshments.

Tuesday, June 17

SUTTON: 8 p.m.; Sutton Public Hall. "Faith not Fear." Public Mtg. H. Cecil Heath, Dilys M. Morsman, Eric S. Tucker, Martin Wilson. Chairman: John Holland. SoF.

Wednesday, June 18

CATERHAM: 7.30 p.m.; Public Mtg. Speakers: Konni Zilliacus, MP, Prof. Bernal, Nigel Calder. CND.

LONDON, N.4: 7 p.m.; Peace News Office, Finsbury Park. Sid Parker on "Pacifism and the Police." Discussion. Young War Resisters' Group.

LONDON, N.9: 8 p.m.; Church Parlour, Independent Church, Knights Lane. Rev. E. Inger, "Christian View of Peace." Edmonton PPU.

LONDON, S.W.4: 8 p.m.; Clapham Labour Party HQ, 27 Clapham Park Rd. Group Mtg. Clapham and District PPU.

WOODFORD GREEN: 7.45 p.m.; Sir James Hawkey Hall. Public Mtg. Speakers: Dr. Alex Comfort, Sidney B. Osborn. Chairman: Rev. H. Graydon. CND.

Thursday, June 19

LONDON, E.: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd., Leytonstone (near Green Man). John Torode, "His Visit to USA."

Friday, June 20

EPSON: 5.30 p.m.; Epson Station. Peace News selling.

LONDON, S.W.18: 7.30 p.m.; 13 Elsenham St., Southfields. Swami Ayyakantananda on "A Non-violent Way." Meditation and Discussion. The Vedanta Movement.

Saturday, June 21

NEEDHAM MARKET: 3 p.m.; Glenview, Barkers Rd., Garden Meeting. Report of PPU AGM and For Council Meeting. Rev. H. N. Horne, Mrs. Lesley Lewis, Roland Walker, PPU and For.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Bus going join March on Sunday. Those interested contact Mrs. Doreen Winford 3414. Birmingham Peace Council.

BIRMINGHAM: Contingent to join March on Sunday leaving Hall of Memory, 8.30 p.m. Contact Arthur Taylor, 44 King Charles Rd., Quinton 22. (Tel. WOO 5655). Birmingham Peace Council.

Sunday, June 22

LEEDS: 3 p.m.; Roundhay Park (Speaking Stones). Public Meeting. PYAG.

LONDON, W.C.1: 3.30 p.m.; Friends Int. Centre, 31 Tavistock Sq. Pacifist Universalist Service. Discussion. Swami Ayyakantananda. "Common Ownership and Non-violence." PPU Religion Commission.

LONDON: March on London. Main starting points and assembly times: E. Finchley tube, 1.45 p.m.; Streatham Common (west side), 12.15 p.m.; Hford, Reden St., 12.15 p.m.; Turnham Green (on the Green), 2 p.m. Meeting Trafalgar Sq., 7 p.m.

Every week!

SUNDAYS

LONDON: 3 p.m.; Hyde Park, Speakers' Corner. Pacifist Forum.

LONDON: 3 p.m.; Clapham Common. Christian Pacifist Open-air Meeting. The Brotherhood of the Way.

GLASGOW: 8 p.m.; Queens Pk. Gate, top of Victoria Rd. Open-air Meeting.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVS, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1.2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air meeting. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

THURSDAYS

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

FRIDAYS

BIRMINGHAM: 5 p.m. onwards; Bull St. Meeting House (outside) Peace News selling.

"I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another" This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to PPU Headquarters, DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE, 6, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1

AN EFFORT TO REMOVE The ever-present danger CLASSIFIED

Roy Sherwood reviews

Doubts and Dynamite—The Middle East Today, by Emile Bustani. Alan Wingate, 18s.

ALTHOUGH documentation of great usefulness to the student of world affairs forms a considerable part of this book, it is essentially an expression of opinion; and, as such, the personality of the writer is of decisive importance.

Emile Bustani is a Lebanese in a prominent position in his country and recognised as important well beyond its frontiers, with business interests spreading all over the Arab world and frequent contacts with the leading statesmen of the West.

He had his higher education at the American University in Beirut and in America. He is anti-Communist and pro-Western. But he also stands for Arab unity, for solidarity with Algerian aims at independence, and against the usual view taken in the West of President Nasser of Egypt. A few days ago he was reported to be playing a mediating rôle in the Lebanese insurrection.

His book has two outstanding merits. One, that whilst leaving no doubt that it is the work of a man who abhors totalitarianism and who is wide awake to Russia's aims in the Middle East, it is also perfectly frank in criticism of all that is wrong with the West's handling of Middle East problems and its dealings with the Arabs.

The second merit of the book, rather exceptional in a work concerned with weighty issues, is its style, which is simple, bright and often even amusing enough to attract people who normally fight shy of the study of international affairs. Though there are scores to remain in the reader's mind, let one picturesque example suffice. Condemning, on page 148, the condescending and peremptory way, infuriating to Arab nationalism, in which the West offered its "Middle East Security Organisation" to the countries concerned (which promptly cold-shouldered it), the writer says:

"They tried to sell MESO to the Arab world with all the artistry, native grace and aplomb of a waiter with a dirty shirt-front advising a sensitive

BOOKS

customer that everything is off but the corned beef hash, and omitting to remove his cigarette from his mouth in the process."

Divided into twenty-one chapters, the book deals with conditions in the different Arab countries, Arab nationalism, which the author fully shares, with relations with the West, with the complicated oil issues, the reasons which make cordial relations between Arabs and Israelis practically impossible, and with Russia's real aims in the Middle East—which are declared to be mainly in the direction of welcoming everything likely to produce disturbed conditions: negative in the sense that no territorial or even political aggrandisement is desired as much by Moscow as conditions in which the West may be at least partly deprived of the regular flow of oil.

Bustani's advice to the West lies in his advocacy of the creation, with its help, of an Arab Development Board and Bank, which he considers feasible on account of the common Arab-unifying aspirations of all the countries concerned, and which would help the poor ones among them towards the realisation of living standards comparable to those of the oil-rich ones.

All in all, a valuable contribution to efforts to remove the ever-present danger to world peace from the Middle East.

Principles in practice

Ernest E. Taylor: Valiant for Truth, by J. Roland Whiting. Bannisdale Press, 12s. 6d.

HOWEVER interesting one may find the intimate details of the lives of great or notorious people in history, they cannot have quite the same fascination as information about friends or acquaintances whom we have known, admired and perhaps loved but never found opportunity and courage to question about their family, their youth, their development and those occasions in their lives to which, from modesty or some other cause, they rarely refer.

Those who knew Ernest E. Taylor—and the index shows how wide were his interests—will be glad to have this well written and handsomely produced biography.

During his long life, from 1869 to 1955, he was a vigorous and "concerned" member of the Society of Friends and valiantly carried its principles into his business and public life, as well as practising them in his private affairs.

The Choice—a 12s. 6d. volume about the arms race, reviewed in PN, December 7, 1956, is being offered at the special rate of 1s. 6d. including postage by the Executors of Mr. Guy Enock, the author, who died recently. Readers should apply to Marshall, Morgan and Scott Ltd., 1-5

SOUTH AFRICA

An up-to-date report by

THE BISHOP OF JOHANNESBURG

Other speakers include:

James Callaghan, Lord Hemingford, Solly Sachs

Chairman: Canon L. JOHN COLLINS

Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1 Monday, June 16, at 7.30 p.m.

Doors open 6.30

Buffet available

Reserved seats 2s. 6d., Unreserved 1s., from CHRISTIAN ACTION, 2 Amen Ct., E.C.4 (CITY 6869) or CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER (WHitehall 4259). Some free seats available on the night.

A CHRISTIAN ACTION MEETING

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MEETINGS

THE RIGHT WAY TO SLIM, Dr. Douglas Latto. Caxton Hall, Monday, June 16, 7.30 p.m., 2s. 6d. London Natural Health Society.

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LITERATURE

FREE INTRODUCTION. Send us the names and addresses of friends likely to be interested in PEACE NEWS. They will receive complimentary copies and an invitation to take eight weeks' trial subscription for 2s. 6d. Sales Organiser, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to Friends' Home Service Ctr., Friends' House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PEACE NEWS OFFICE IS OPEN up to 9 p.m. every Wednesday evening for the sale of books and stationery, and for voluntary help with the despatch of Peace News. Visitors welcomed. (Mon. to Fri. 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) 3 Blackstock Rd. (above Fish and Cook, stationers), Finsbury Park (near sta.), N.4

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AFRICAN LEADER ON TRIAL

Carried from court shoulder-high

Basil Delaine reports from Bulawayo

THE Vice-President of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress, James Chilkerema, was carried shoulder-high last Monday from the Magistrate's Court, Salisbury, where he had just been committed for trial on a charge of criminal defamation.

On the court steps, the Secretary-General of the African National Congress, George Nyandoro announced the result of the case to a crowd of several hundred Africans waiting in the street outside.

Mr. Chilkerema was then lifted shoulder-high again and carried off down the road. Another section of the crowd marched to the police station after a policeman had ordered Mr. Nyandoro to go to the Charge Office with him.

Previously, evidence had been given in court of a curse having been placed on Sir Patrick Boucher, a former Southern Rhodesia Minister for Native Affairs.

PEOPLE VERSUS POLITICIANS

By C. Rajagopalachari

A former Prime Minister of Madras and last Governor General of India

THERE is a minor but very acute quarrel going on in Britain. Feelings run high when the dispute is between two groups who agree on almost all matters but differ in one point.

The quarrel is whether the opposition to nuclear tests and nuclear bases in British territory should be openly expressed from now on by Labour and its supporters, or whether this opposition should be screened from view as far as possible until the Labour party wins the next general election.

The leaders of the party would rather concentrate on winning the elections and going into power rather than talk plainly on the nuclear issue, and lose, as they apprehend, a large part of the expected votes at the general election. Their view is that British nuclear policy can be altered only by a party in power, and no positive steps should be taken in respect of the issue until the party wins government.

The other view is that if Labour equivocates on the nuclear issue it will get committed to the same attitude when taking up office, and will have to do exactly as now the Conservatives do—that is, to toe the American line.

NUCLEAR MENACE

It is alluring to remain uncommitted, hoping to do the brave and right thing after winning power. But human affairs do not move that way. One finds oneself committed the other way about if one avoids the right commitment in one's progress towards power. Democracy cannot be cheated by equivocation or by the strategy of silence.

A very grave and necessary step, in which the security and survival of the whole nation are involved, cannot be put into an opaque cupboard, and the election won, without damaging the contents of that cupboard. Labour must declare and fight the nuclear menace openly from now on.

The real question is whether the conviction is clear or whether it is still uncertain and weak. Where the conviction is strong, it is impossible that intelligent men and women could look upon Labour's seizing power at the next general elections as more important than this issue which is a question of life and death. *Swarajya (Madras), May 31, 1958.*

"POLICY FOR SUMMIT TALKS"

IT'S that man Dulles again! Listen to his latest effusion: there is no reason for holding a Summit conference "other than the rather arbitrary Soviet view that they want to have it."

Note the bland assumption that the people of America—and every other country—have no interest in averting a third world war. And Mr. Macmillan, who has flown to meet him? One wonders whether he, too, shares Mr. Dulles' contempt for the fervent hopes of millions of men and women.

Yet, if wars are made by men they can be ended by men. If the policy and will were there, the threat of annihilation could be lifted this year. A clearer statement of how to do it could not have

From Frank Allaun MP

been given than in the recent Victory for Socialism pamphlet, "Policy for Summit Talks—how to end the Cold War." (Published by Tribune, price 6d.)

(In case you didn't already know, Victory for Socialism is a body of Socialists whose object is to stimulate a forward policy inside the Labour and trade union movement. Its aims include unilateral ending of the making of nuclear weapons.) This new pamphlet is so brilliant that if VFS did nothing else it would have justified its existence.

It opens with the statement: "We in VFS don't disagree at any point with the Conference resolutions on defence and foreign policy of the Labour Party to which we all belong. But we say that these resolutions do not go far enough."

"That is because we challenge all the basic assumptions of the Cold War and of the policies framed for carrying it on . . . We support, let it be repeated, Labour foreign policy as stated by Annual Conference." (This included withdrawal of all forces from Germany and Central Europe; the reunification of Germany within an all-European collective security treaty; admission of China to a permanent seat on the Security Council; technical aid and control of arms supplies to the Middle East, etc.)

"But the real problem, now," continues the publication, "is to ensure that these resolutions are carried out once Labour is in power. Without Britain's unilateral withdrawal from the nuclear arms race we do not believe that these resolutions can have any real chance of being carried out."

By Sybil Morrison

HUMAN TARGET

As early as the spring of 1945 a study group within the Manhattan Project was given the task of selecting a target for the first employment of the (atom) bomb . . . Targets for this peculiar type of bomb must satisfy the following conditions: (a) . . . the targets should contain a large percentage of closely built frame buildings and other construction that would be most susceptible to damage by blast and fire; (b) . . . the selected targets should contain a densely built up area; (c) the first target should if possible be one that has escaped earlier bombardments, so that the effect of a single atomic bomb can be ascertained."

—"Brighter Than a Thousand Suns," Robert Jungk, Gollancz.

that certain Japanese cities should be spared bombardment by American bombers, which by 1945 could attack any target in Japan with practically no resistance, in order that the effect of the new bomb could be examined in the aftermath without confusion.

If the history of developments in methods of warfare were to be closely examined, it would perhaps be revealed that many unsavoury and cruel experiments have taken place for the purpose of discovering the exact effect of a particular weapon in relation to forcing an enemy to capitulate.

Nevertheless, it is doubtful if anything quite so cynical and sinister as the Hiroshima and Nagasaki massacres have ever before taken place. Yet, it is obvious that

it is a direct consequence of, and part of, the basic policy of Governments and people that reliance upon war is always the last, if not sometimes the first resort.

It is apparent from the story of the beginnings of this scientific horror, that many scientists were reluctant to relate their thrilling discoveries to the weapons of war. The energy released by the splitting of the atom need not have been devoted to making explosives designed to destroy human life, from which, after all, the discovery sprang, and many foremost scientists hesitated; some even withdrew their labour.

But there was a war on; and if there is a war, victory is, and always will be, the main objective. Plainly, if a new weapon

March on London

FROM PAGE ONE

Poole
POOLE Municipal Buildings 8.30 a.m.
BOURNEMOUTH Town Hall 8.45 a.m.
CHRISTCHURCH Post Office 9.05 a.m.
SOUTHAMPTON, Back of Forum 9.30 a.m.
SOUTHAMPTON meet BOURNE-
MOUTH route on Soton By-Pass 9.35 a.m.
WINCHESTER Not yet timed
BASINGSTOKE Not yet timed
HOUNSLOW, Treaty Road 12.30 p.m.

Loudspeaker drive

From Monday, June 16 to Saturday, June 21 a loudspeaker drive in London is being organised from 374 Grays Inn Road by Walter J. Wolfgang.

Cars, with or without drivers, and drivers with or without cars are required, also announcers to travel in the cars from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Loudspeaker equipment is available.

"The object of this march," said a spokesman for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament last week, "is to assert our belief in our moral responsibility to oppose the testing, manufacture and storage of nuclear weapons."

"To carry the project through successfully in the time available will require immediate and energetic co-operation from everyone."

"It is hoped that in addition to all local CND groups we shall be joined by religious organisations, political parties and others throughout the provinces, Wales, and Scotland."

The last mile of the march to Trafalgar Square will be in silence.

"Marchers should ignore any attempt to involve them in any incident or argument which could provide unfavourable Press photographs or publicity," Michael Howard, the Campaign's March Organiser told Peace News.

Manchester rally

NEARLY 200 people gathered at the Central Hall, Manchester, at a Peace Rally organised by the Methodist Peace Fellowship members in the district, on May 29.

Following an excellent lead by the Chairman, Mr. G. Gresham Shepherd (of Timperley), realistic and challenging addresses were given by Dr. Marjorie Lonsdale, MA, BD, Headmistress of Trinity Hall School for Girls, Southport, and the Rev. Donald O. Soper, MA, who dealt with a number of questions on the current political, religious, and H-bomb situation.

The Rev. John Stacey, BD, led the devotions and he, with other ministers who spoke on the Deansgate open-air site each week, was responsible for the arrangements.

The article by filmstar Don Murray on page 6 is abridged from the US magazine Liberation.

can be kept strictly secret from the enemy and timed to bring about panic and disaster, it will be argued that the chances of surrender are much enhanced.

No doubt Hitler believed that rockets sneaking swiftly and silently through the air to crash without warning on puny and helpless men, women and children, would bring the British leaders to their knees. Perhaps an atom bomb launched on this country would have done so; in any case, it appears that some scientists believed in this possibility, and fear that Hitler possessed the secret drove them on with their dastardly experiments, which ended in the cold-blooded testing of the A-bomb on Japan.

It has, for centuries, been all too easy to persuade men, on the grounds of patriotism that it is no less than their duty to use their brains and their talents for the purpose of destruction.

So long as there is belief in the method of war, principles will be subordinated to expediency; it is only when statesmen and scientists alike make their decisions upon moral principles and not upon patriotism, that the victory over the tyranny of war will be in sight.

Published by Peace News Ltd., 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4, and Printed in Great Britain by P. & C. Ltd., 135 Fenchill Road, N.4

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TO THE FRIENDS OF "PEACE NEWS"

An organisation which seeks to create sympathy and support all over Britain for the needs of the underdeveloped parts of the World. It introduces and sponsors projects to combat world poverty.

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Dear Colleague,

The above Council desires to launch 500 Projects in 1958.

All over the country are kind-hearted folk anxious about the poverty overseas.

They are unhappy about the children suffering from preventable illness such as the dreadfully disfiguring Yaws as well as through sheer undernourishment.

Many good-hearted people feel that anything they do is so small that the benefit will not be of worth. **This is not so.** If people will do what they can it is enough. Small groups are helping all over the land. Individuals are getting a few friends to help them and the result is wonderful in its collective effort. The Central Council for War on Want exists to assist the individual and the group to organise efforts and to adopt projects. We list a few projects which will cover all kinds of efforts, small and large. We beg of you to consider carefully what you can do. This is not just another charity. You will be helping people to help themselves. These people are anxious for help and equipment which will provide permanent means for the better life.

For 5/- you can provide enough powdered milk to give 50 children a large glass of milk for one week . . . or one child milk for one year.

For £1 you can buy enough antibiotics to cure 10 children of trachoma and thus prevent blindness.

For £5 you can provide enough penicillin to treat 250 children for Yaws.

For £10 you can provide vaccine to protect 2,800 children from tuberculosis.

For £20 you can provide sulfone tablets to treat 56 persons for leprosy, and will cure many.

For £50 enough D.D.T. to protect 1,000 people in a small village from malaria for one year.

For £100 you can equip a small clinic and supply all drugs and diet for a small mid-wife kit.

You will thus see that everybody may join in this work. **We on our part give the pledge that every penny goes direct to the Project. The Council pays for this appeal and all expenses involved.** The receipt will be sent direct from the agency doing the work.

DO PLEASE HELP US TO HELP THESE UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE.

On behalf of the Council

LUCY MIDDLETON, Chairman.

D. MARGARET JONES, Secretary.

FRANK HARCOURT-MUNNING, Organiser.

If you belong to a group please don't leave this to an overworked Sec. Your Sec. will no doubt welcome your help in your organising a Whist Drive, Jumble Sale, Bazaar, Concert, or other effort. This is an act of love in which willing hearts may join. A collector able to collect 1d. a week from members would be doing a grand job.